REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,718.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, Despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,405 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	November 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	November 1873.
,, Ratnagiry	2	,, Colombo	10
,, Vingorla	3	,, Galle	11
,, Goa	4	,, Negapatam	14
,, Carwar	3	,, Pondicherry	15
,, Mangalore	4	,, Madras	17
,, Cannanore	5	,, Coconada	19
,, Tellicherry	5	,, Vizagapatam	20
,, Calicut	6	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Berypore	6	,, Gopanlpore	21
,, Cochin	7	,, False Point	22
,, Alleppy	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	24

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed Inland by Palankeen or rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hex ERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 1873.	Leave BUSSEH	Nov. 1873.
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Fao	26
,, Guadur	12	,, Koweit	27
,, Muscat	13	,, Bushire	29
,, Bunder Abbas	16		Dec.
,, Bahrein	17	,, Linga	3
,, Linga	18	,, Bunder Abbas	5
,, Bushire	20	,, Muscat	8
,, Fao	22	,, Guadur	9
,, Mahomerah	24	,, Kurrachee	11
Arrive BUSHEH	25	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 340 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bayts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 690 Tons 120 H.P., Commander F. Corfor will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEE of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Cella.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the Celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

F. BRABY and CO., LIMITED

FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,

VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,

WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,

WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a wonderful effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no clue, as do most of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 3rd November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. PERA, (2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. Methven, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled pre vious to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,513 tons and 450 H.P.) Capt. A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons,	September 25th, to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,686 Tons,	October 2nd, to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	,, 9th, to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,12 Tons,	,, 16th, to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,, 23rd, to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,, 30th, to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta,

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40:—

5 Bales grey shirtings, 7 bales jaconets, 2 cases muslin, 4 cases white red bordered chintzes, 10 cases fancy striped piece goods, 1 case soap, 5 cwt. black and colour paints, 1 case colour, 75 boxes diamond golden Cavendish tobacco.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. SIR BARTLE FRERE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the mortgagor—

All that right, title, and interest of 32-64th shares of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the Mortgagor, in the Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, as she now lies in Bombay harbour. This vessel of 623-82 Tons Gross Measurement, 471-20/100 Net Measurement Registered Tons, and 140 horse power was built under special survey by Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon of Port Glasgow in 1865.

Also, at the same time and place.

By order of Messrs. Nanabhoy Khyraz and Peeroo Mahomed, the Mortgagees, and on account and risk of Hajee Dada Abdoo, the remaining 32-64th shares in the above named steamer.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain-ware, a first-class Rosewood Semi-grand Piano, by Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of handsome Shrubs, consisting of Bougainvillæa, Hybiscus in three Colours, Australian Laurels and other kinds, Roses, White and Yellow Tea Damask, Edward and Cluster, Calladiums, Ferns, &c., at No. 172, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a large collection of valuable Plants, &c., the property of J. E Bodger, Esq., the same comprises rich carved Rosewood sideboard, handsome dinner, breakfast and tea services, best plated-ware, suite as a set of dish covers, containing 4, bedsteader cruet frames, cake and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea set, a handsome epergne, a set of spoons and forks, a case containing handsome plated dessert knives and forks, with mother of pearl handles, best cutlery, by Harri-on Brothers and Howson, richly carved blackwood Sofa, cane seats and backs, handsome English mahogany telescope, dining table for 12 per one, a set of camp ditto in 3 pieces, handsome French polished sideboard, chiffonier, wash stands, servants' stools, plated card table, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome English velvet pile, drawing-room carpet, ornament stands, a first-class sewing machine, engraved pianoforte, by Broadwood Sons, plated single and four-light lamps, first rate coloured lithographs and oil paintings in gilt frames, English iron four-post bedstead, bengal cot, Cheapside couches, dressing and washing tables, to let glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, a set of English brass mounted sigar harness, iron water tank, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

One English-built circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham. Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The Plants will be sold on the same day at 7 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, BOILER, &c.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Flour Steam Factory at Babula Tank Road, the machinery, consisting of one 8-horse portable engine, oil cake-breaker, a boiler 14 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, with fittings, pollies of sorts, chimnies, American cooking stove, and various other articles.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will re-hmit to Public Auction, on the second storey of the premises in Meadow Street, Fort, occupied by the Draper Nanoy Khyraz, a small quantity of household and office furniture, the property of a Gentleman breaking up his establishment. The same comprises blackwood, circular, camp and office tables, writing desks, pigeon holes, sideboard, chiffonier, office furniture, Letts' copying press and machine, and reclining chairs, benches, some glassware, &c. bath tubs, &c., a very select library scientific and entertaining literature.

The articles may be inspected To-day.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, John Moir and Sons, just landed ex Lady Lawrence.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 29th October at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of fresh Oilmanstores from Moir & Sons, consisting of mixed pickles, piccalilli, gerkins, French beans, Wiltshire bacon, fresh salmon, Findon haddocks, kippered herrings and mackerel, fresh Lang marmalade, assorted soup, Oxford Cambridge Savoury and Bologna sausages, Aberdeen pie, French & cork butter, bladder, lard, strawberries in syrup, chocolate and milk and cocoa and milk, condensed milk, dates in syrup, Du k and green peas, American oysters, smoked, corned and collard ox tongues, ox tongues in jelly, assorted jams, green peas, carrots, condensed coffee, rohlis sardines, bottled rhubarb, cherries in brandy, syrup and noyeau, greengages in noyeau and brand, marjoram, colouring for soups, essence of Rennet, Duke of Edinborough sauce, mushroom ketchup, essence of anchovies, tomato sauce, essence of coffee, &c.

COMPANIONS
of the late
Ma. T. C. ANSTEY, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
HIS BOOKS.

The sale of this most valuable Library comprising several thousands of volumes, ranging from the most ancient extant to those most recently published upon all subjects relating to Law, Politics, Commerce, and General Literature, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindoo-Guzerattee, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish, German, French, and English, will be conducted at Mr. Anstey's late residence on Kumballa Hill, will commence on or about THURSDAY, the 29th proximo, and continue from day to day till all are sold.

Thereafter and in immediate consecution, will be sold

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Catalogues giving all particulars are being prepared and will be ready in a few days, after which all will be open for the inspection of the public.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1873.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ¼ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOW READY, an INDIAN READY RECKONER, on an entirely new system, the rates progressing Pie by Pie from 1 Pie to 10 Rupees, and by a Rupee at a time from 11 to 1 0 Rupees, with other useful Tables. Price (delivered in Bombay), Rs. 1-12, if posted Rs. 2, per copy.

Copies can be had from TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona, and from the Compiler.

ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE,
B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

No. 7 WARD (WALKESHWUR AND MAHALUXMEE).

THE COMMITTEE of the BOMBAY TRADERS' ASSOCIATION respectfully request the votes and influence of ELECTORS in favour of HENRY CLEVELAND, Esq., as a Member of the Municipal Corporation for the above Ward. The ELECTION takes place THIS DAY, TUESDAY, at the Municipal Office, Rampart Row.

W. J. FARROW,
Secretary, Bombay Traders Association.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

GODWARA STATION.

From the 1st to the 15th of November during the PARSEE ARDIBEHESHT SERVICES, the UP and DOWN MAIL TRAINS will STOP at GODWARA for the purpose of picking up and setting down PASSENGERS.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers will be booked from all Stations at which the Mail Trains stop to Godwara and vice versa.

W. FENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Fort, 25th October 1873.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION BRAND CIGARS.

CAMPBELL'S DINDIGUL BRAND CHEROOTS.
CAMPBELL'S TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.
(The old fashioned Cheroot with Straw.)
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Tobacco covered.
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Paper covered.
CAMPBELL'S SMALL OFFICE CHEROOT.

A tiny Manilla Paper, 3 Annas per Bundle of 25.

Apply to the LEEK IN CHARGE of Campbell's Cheroot Depot, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TERMS—CASH.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—IN TERMS OF DEED OF PARTNERSHIP—A VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATE

With Existing Crop,

Estimated to not less than THIRTY TONS.

OAKES AND CO.

HAVE been favoured with instructions to offer for Sale, at the EXCHANGE HALL, unless previously disposed of by *Private Sale*,

On WEDNESDAY, 26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1873, AT 4 O'CLOCK,

The whole of that valuable and prosperous Coffee Estate, known as the

"VARLAVACHEN" COFFEE ESTATE (with) CROP, situated at an elevation of 3,600 feet, on the COCHIN HILLS, at a distance of about 50 miles South of the PALGHAUT Railway Station.

The Title Deeds can be inspected on application to the Auctioneers, at Madras, from whom, or the Manager G. Duren, Esq., Palghaut, further information may be obtained by intending purchasers.

For Terms of Sale see Hand-bills.

TOWN HALL.

FINE ART EXHIBITION!

OPEN DAILY,

FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE A GALLERY OF

200 OIL PAINTINGS.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS.

LOW & LOFFLER,

MANAGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Executors of FRANCISCO AMADOR VIEGAS, deceased, have contracted to sell to ANNUNDRAO BHOWANISHUNKER the undermentioned pieces of Land or Batty Fields, situate lying and being at Hansaliem, near Dadur, in the Sub-District of Mahim:—

1stly.—All that piece of Land or Batty Fields, with a water well thereon, bounded on by almeyar in 783 square yards or thereabouts, and bound d on the north by the property of the said Amador Viegas, deceased, on the south and east by the property of the said Annundrao Bhowanishunker, and on the west by the public road

2ndly.—All that piece of Land or Batty Field, containing by admeasurement 3,170 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Joseph Mathias deMello and others, on the south by the property of the said Annundrao Bhowanishunker, on the east by the property of Antonio de Souza, and on the west partly by the property of the said Francisco Amador Viegas, deceased, and partly by the property of Michael Francisco Dadur, in the Sub-District of Mahim.

3rdly.—All that piece of Land or Batty Fields containing by admeasurement 3,170 square yards or thereabouts, marked A1 in the Revenue survey plan given to the said Francis Amador Viegas, deceased by the Survey Department of the Government of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the property of Jose Maria Lopes, on the south by the property of Manuel Dantas, on the east partly by the property of Jose Francis and partly by the property of Ramjee Coorajee Mashee, and on the west by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway. All persons having any claim on the aforesaid Batty fields, by way of mortgage, incumbrance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, in writing, to Messrs. RIMINGTON HORE, & LANGLEY, at their Office, Apollo Street in the Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if there be any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 27th day of October 1873.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors of Purchaser.

TO BE LET, an AIRY BUNGALOW, No. 65, on Malabar Hill, belonging to CHIMONLALJEE MAHARAJ.—Apply to NAGARDASS PURMANUNDASS, Esq., at Bholeshwur.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS.—Apply personally at this Office.

WANTED.

WANTED, an AGENT to SUPERINTEND the EXCAVATION of ROCK and MOORUM, and the ERECTION of MASONRY, to be carried out departmentally. He must have had practical experience in organizing similar work. Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, to be addressed to "A. B.," at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 16, Washington Street. | LONDON, 81, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Railing and Gates, Tomb Railing, Terminals, Cresting,

Verandahs,	Columns & Lamps.
Conservatories,	Fcliced Fittings.
Covered Ways,	Washhand Basins.
Balconies,	Closets and Urinals.
Fountains,	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings in Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pates.
Yorkshire Pork Pates.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with crosse and blackwell's

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the[ir] marked superiority of their productions.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

G's LINIMENT. G's LINIMENT.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF MANGE IN

HORSES, DOGS, and CATTLE,

DESTROYS ALL INSECT LIFE, FLEAS, OR OTHER PARASITES ON

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Completely eradicates all skin diseases and restores lost hair. Innumerable testimonials have been received by the Proprietor certifying to its wonderful curative effect.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8; Per Dozen, Rs. 15.

PREPARED FOR THE PROPRIETOR ONLY BY

TAYLOR & Co., Chemists, &c.,

(FROM THE LATE FIRM OF THOMSON & CO.)

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!

MESSRS. BADHAM AND COMPANY HAVE RECEIVED, A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF FRENCH KID GLOVES, IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.

LADIES'	Rs. 2	NETT.
GENTS'	,, 2-4	,,
GENTS' Dogskin Driving Gloves	,, 2-8	,,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

AT GREATLY REDUCED (CASH) PRICES,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THIS SEASON'S PURCHASES.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co.,
MEADOW STREET.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND and CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RACING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION

PRIZE MEDAL

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURERS,

NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,

BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots	Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Patent Leather Boots	,, 30 ,,
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete	,, 8 ,,

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ,,	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ,,	2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,

THE MAHARAJAHS OF

JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from	Rs. 20 to	Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	,, 50 to	3,000
CLOCKS	,, 15 to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	,, 15 to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOTELS.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. to 23/32d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 27/32d. to 3/4.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 3/4.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 17/32d. to 9/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 1/4.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99 7/8
Do demand ..... 100 1/16 to 1/16

On Madras 30 days' sight 99 7/8
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 222 1/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 110 1/2
Four & half per cent. ... ...106 7/8 to 107
Four per cent. ... ...105 to 105 1/16
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103 1/2
15 years' Debenture Loans 100 1/2
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103 1/2
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ....92 1/2
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4 1/2 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5 1/2 ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6 1/2 ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7 1/2 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6 1/2 ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6 1/2 ,,
Do. do. ..... 7 1/2 ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6 1/2 ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8 1/2 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9-6
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221 1/2
Bar Silver... ... ... 107 1/2 to 107 1/2
Gold Leo 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 130 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

MAIL day. Little doing. Steamers weak; ships nothing offering.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron ships Cotton ..... £2 8s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ..... £2 0s. 0d. / Coir bills ..... £1 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £1 17s. 6d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £3.
Havre Cotton ..... £3.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 15s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 15s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 15s.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 72 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 23 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3 1/2 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

STRONG demand for all kinds of Spinning Shares at higher rates. Land and Bank of Bombay shares firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rupees.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
12,000	1,000	all	14 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	765
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	263
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	180
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 ml.
40,000	200	all	24 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	123
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9 3/4	p.a.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	10 9 1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4 9 1/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5/8	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 62	Colaba Land Co.	1,375
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co, Ld.	167
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	960
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

625	1,250	all	112½ p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,440
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,670
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,850
800	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,200
1,000	150	150	25*	Brooch Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	50p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,750
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,250
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,265
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,590
900	1,000	all	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,260
800	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	3,200
600	2,500	400	100p.a	Royal	1,900
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning....	1,375

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	160 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,550
200	2,000	1,100	150p.a	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	820
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,600
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,000
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New.....	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Darwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,000	all	40 *	Dolaha Press Co.....	1,400
350	2,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	4,700
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
200	1,000	all	70 p.a.	French Press Co	635
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	1,900
250	5,000	1,250	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.....	900
200	400	350	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	340
120	2,500	750	125 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,200
100	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
400	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.....	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,075
125	4,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	80 p.a.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.a*	Volkart United Press Co.	850 ad

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,450
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.a.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	12 p.a.	Mechanics Build'g Co...	27
.....	500	all	40 p.a.	Preacher & Co	425
.....	250	all	40 p.a.	Virgas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail, been of a small character, and prices remain quite unaltered. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

950	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs. 4	12 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 4	3 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 4	4 0
1,500	,, ,, Madapl'm.	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	,, 2	2 6
1,200	,, ,, ,,	32 in. 24 yds. 2½ lbs.	,, 1	14 0
3,600	,, White Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds. Rs. 3-4 to	,, 4	4 0
1,200	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds. ,, 3-1 to	,, 5	2 0
200 pairs	,, Dhoties	44 in. 10 yds.	,, 1	15 0

COTTON.

In consequence of the decline at Liverpool the market closed very dull, and prices showed a decline of Re. 3 per candy all round. There is a very poor demand for some time back, and consequently we have nothing important to report. The following are our closing quotations :

Oomrawuttee	Rs. 188 to Rs. 192
Akote	,, 195 to ,, 196
Broach, M. G.	,, 195 to ,, 205
Hingunghat	,, 212 to ,, 213
Dhol crah & Bhownugger	,, 188 to ,, 191
Sawgrinned	,, 195 to ,, 198
Compta & Vingoria	,, 180 to ,, 181

In YARNS and METALS we have heard of no sales.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 25th October, compared with the statement issued on 18th October :—

LIABILITIES.	18th Oct. Rs.	25th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,23,84,608	1,23,18,239
Do. do. do. at Branches.	37,62,986	37,43,594
Other Deposits	1,26,57,844	1,32,22,676
Post Bills	22,463	31,788
Cash Credits, and drawn	5,39,419	6,04,326
Rs.	3,68,47,600	3,72,20,623
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	63,81,309	52,12,454
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,55,041	14,74,481
Loans, on Security of do. do.	4,24,580	4,04,380
Current Accounts, overdrawn	134	2,268
Bills Discounted	81,42,365	87,32,414
Stamps	5,258	5,356
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,01,441		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 95,000	4,06,441	4,06,441
Bullion	5,13,006	3,67,558
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	4,09,332	5,99,012
Cash and Currency Notes	1,90,60,134	2,00,25,849
Rs.	3,68,47,600	3,72,20,623

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=27 feet.

October.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M. 4 P.M., and 10 P.M. Barometer reduced to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	Ins.	O	O	O			O	O		Mls
20	29 814	80·4	74·2	71·8	·754	0·4		83·3	73·0 ENE. N, NE, ENE, NNW, NW, N.	224
21	·820	80·8	74·4	71·9	·748	2·2		86·1	73·1 E, ENE, NE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	214
22	·799	80·2	73·6	71·2	·743	3·0		85·7	72·8 N, NNE, E. NW, NNW, NNE.	203
23	·809	81·2	75·9	73·9	·780	5·8		85·7	75·8 SE. N. E. NNE, WNW, NW, S. E. ESE.	161
24	·806	81·5	77·7	76·4	·850	2·6		86·5	76·1 SSE. SE. ENE. NW, WNW, NW, NNW. N	192
25	·827	80·4	75·2	73·2	·770	0·4		86·1	74·1 N. ESE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.	154
26	·849	79·5	73·8	71·5	·775	1·4		85·0	73·0 ESE. ENE, NW, WNW, NW.	179

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Hesperia	Randle	Mauritius, Sept. 31.
27	Kurrachee (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee, Oct. 24.
	Arethusa (s)	Lanevich	Trieste, Oct. 1.
	Red Cross	Garrick	Liverpool.
	Sir James Rivett Carnac (s)	Keiy	Carwar and Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Venetia (s)	Barlow	Aden and Suez.
	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee via Cutch.

The barque Queen of Ceylon, Muir, to London via Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
23 Savoir Faire ..... Aitchison ..... Liverpool, June 29.
Leicester ..... Caddy ..... Sydney, August 26.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27th OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Killarney, s, 100 boxes tin plates, Abdoolally Samsoodin, 4,163 bars and 230 bundles bar iron, 150 bundles sheet iron, and 2,065 bundles rod iron, Abdoolramon Sallay Mahomed; 150 bundles sheet iron, 500 hoop iron, and 550 bundles flat bar iron, Tyabally Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

Walmer Castle, 60 cases papers, John S. Elmore and Co.

Rajpoot, 50 rumlets coal-tar, and 100 barrels pitch, Esmaljee Mooesjee; 5 cases buggy lamps and 9 cases glassware, Hasum Allarackia and Co; 14 packages earthenware, 1 package lamps, and 14 packages glassware, H. Verschund; 1,473 plates spelter, N and B Wadia and Co; 25 cases matches, A A Ramond; 4 casks inks G. Rahimtoola; 41 kegs nail iron, M. Keekabhoy; 240 kegs white lead, and 160 kegs paint of sorts, S J de Souza; 15 cases vinegar and 25 cases oilmanstores, Jewajee Adamjee; 1,607 plates spelter, Dorabjee Bazonjee and Co; 3,482 plates spelter, Campbell Mitchell and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 7 cases butter, H. E. H. Tar Momed and Co; 50 cases claret, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 100 cases claret, Bomanjee Manuckjee Cunthakey; 36 cases claret, 25 cases vermouth, and 13 cases fruits, Jewanjee Rustomjee's Sons; 100 cases brandy, S Rustomjee Sochia; 25 cases brandy, Sorabjee Merwanjee and Co; 54 cases brandy, Pestonjee Eduljee Mehta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27th OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boadicia, s, 6 bales hides, Stearn Hobart and Co; 40 bales wool, E. Visram; 150 bales cotton, R. L. King and Co. 140 bales cotton, Hyderally Cassumjee; 35 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee; 7 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 80 bales cotton, Luchmundass Vithuldass; 66 bales cotton, Tricamjee Namidass; 63 bales cotton, Khetsee Sewjee.

Peru, s, 1 000 bags wheat, Finlay Scott, and Co; 75 bales wool, Nursey Khutow; 284 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen Son's and Co; 200 bales cotton, W A. Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 70 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dayabhoy; 100 bales cotton, C. Mowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia, s, 2 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Peru, s, 30 bales skins, Jussuff Hajee Gunnie.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia, s, 1,000 bags gingelly seed, S Tyebjee and Co; 25 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co.

Peru, s, 434 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia, s, 2 cases silk, Behrend Brothers.

Peru, s, 10 packages silk, Hajee Zamal Abodie.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 500 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam, s, 31 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosain and Co; 71 bales cotton, S Tyebjee and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 25.

Fosbery, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, to rejoin, from Mhow.
Hewett, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Deesa.
Walsh, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from Poona.
Swanson, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 26.

Hogg, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Beloch Light Infantry, to join, from England.
Birch, Captain and Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.

OCTOBER 27.

Reynolds, Captain, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Hogg, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Broome, Lieutenant, Jacob's Rifles, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Hulseberg, Surgeon Major, Medical Dept., on leave, from Kirkee.
Humfrey, Captain, Jacob's Rifles, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Smith, Lieutenant, Jacob's Rifles, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Gully, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Nowgong.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 25.

Beck, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

OCTOBER 26.

Payne, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Secundrabad.
Johnson, Major, Public Works Department Madras, on furlough, to Europe.
Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Infantry, on leave, to England.
Chalmer, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 60th Rifles, on leave, to England.
Forbes, Captain, 109th Foot, on leave, to England.
Robb, Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, to Zanzibar.
Dick, Captain, 11th Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Kelly, Sung on, 1st Punjaub Infantry, on sick leave, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, October 25.)

Mr R M Edwards, Offg Comr of the Agra Division, is granted one year's furlough, with effect from the 1st December, 1873 together with the usual subsidiary leave.

In continuation of Notification No 2213A, dated 7th October, 1873, Mr W C Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, Meerut, to be one of the stewards for awarding prizes for country-bred stock at the Bateour Fair, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W Davis, deceased.

Mr G C Smyth, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Bareilly, is transferred in the same capacity to the subdivision of Kirwee in the Banda District.

All Superintendents of Jails in the N-W Provinces are appointed Special Magistrates under Section 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), and are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class as described in Section 20 of the said Code, for the execution of sentences of whipping under Section 392 of the Code.

Lieut G M Bellasis, H M's 107th Regiment, Temply Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed Asst to the Supg Engr, 1st Circle, Provincial Works.

Lieut Bellasis reported his arrival at Nynee Tal on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr J Heinig, Dist Engr of the Cawnpore Subdivision, Allahabad Provincial Division, from such date as he may be relieved by Mr J Cleburne.

Mr J Cleburne, Municipal Engineer of Cawnpore, is appointed to officiate as District Engineer of Cawnpore.

Mr J Heinig is transferred from the Cawnpore to the Allahabad District, of the Allahabad Division.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N W Provinces, has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the dates specified :—

From Assistant Engineer 3rd to 2nd grade—Mr. W Willcocks 14th October, 1873, and Mr W E Gaestin, 25th October 1873.

Mr J S Beresford, Extive Engr, 4th grade, attached to the Bochandshahur Division, Ganges Canal, on special duty, is appointed Ex Eng of the Anoopshahur Branch, Ganges Canal.

Mr R E Forrest on being relieved of his charge as Offg Ex Engr, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, will be employed on special duty on the Agra Canal until Mr Anderson proceeds on leave, when Mr Forrest will officiate as Supg Engr, 2nd Circle.

With reference to G G O No 1070 of 8th instant, thirty days' leave preparatory to furlough is granted to Lieut W G Ross, R E Ex Engr, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr F Tytler, Probationary Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the 4th circle Irrigation Works, N W Provinces.

Lieut Coll G D Pritchard, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Division, Agra Canal, returned on the 8th October, 1873, from the month's privilege leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 3	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Oct. 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	Nov. 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 15	4-30 P.M.	{ No after packet.
China	,, 4	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 3	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	1 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 3	Monday	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, 10	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	,, 17	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	,, 24	,, ...	,, 22
		,, ...	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the curren year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 4	Tuesday	Dec. 16
,, ...	,, 18	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	Dec. 2	,, ...	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	Nov. 24	Monday	Nov. 3
,, ...	Dec. 22	,, ...	Dec. 1
		,, ...	,, 29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

31st Oct. 1873.	*21st Nov. 1873.	19th Dec. 873.	
3rd Nov. ,,	24th ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,	
7th ,, ,,	*19th ,, ,,	,, ,,	
10th ,, ,,	1st Dec. ,,	22nd ,, ,,	
14th ,, ,,	*5th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,	
17th ,, ,,	8th ,,	29th ,,	

* Persian Gulf steamers.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—
Monday, November 24.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Townson the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, so far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Rattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTER.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 1 anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding 4 ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto* ..... ,,	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,,	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. THACKER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ESSAI.—October 24th, Charles John Essai, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Essai, aged 8 months and 4 days, of inflammation on the lungs.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOGAN—October 22nd, at Cliff House, Tellicherry, the wife of W. Logan, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CUTCLIFFE—October 24th, at No. 29,

ruins not necessary for me to mention by name, excepting, perhaps, the post held by the brave Aitken close to the gate itself where he nobly earned his Victoria Cross. This officer is now the Inspector General of Police in Oudh. The voracious appetite of the P. W. D. or the Municipality has gutted all these buildings of their timber rafters and flooring, and scarcely anything has been left but the bare walls which admit the sunshine and rain from the roofless apertures above through one or more storeys on the heads of the visitors down to the ground floor below. Aitken's post excepted, what have become of the following posts :—The Financial, Martinière, Cawnpore battery, Germon's Post Office, Gubbins', Slaughter House, Anderson's, and the Redan (Sam. Lawrence's battery) ? Of the eight first named, rank grass grows over their foundations. Not a vestige of them has been left above ground, except indeed the square, four feet high brick pillars, in each of which an inscribed marble slab indicates to the visitor or traveller merely the words " Financial (or any one of the other names) Post," unless *tant soit peu*, the material of these landmarks was composed of a portion of the débris that constituted a part of the building of whose name alone these pillars and history can now make mention. In taking my round this morning it occurred to me that the Goths might horribly have left intact Gubbins' post. I had an affection for this post, I scarcely know why. It was not so exposed to the shot and shell of the enemy as the others, but during that trying period Mrs. Gubbins had continued to cultivate a small garden within its precincts, and I remember culling a few flowers and seeds and transmitting them to Bombay. The main building was besides double-storied and was a good substantial structure. On reaching the well known spot, there was the inevitable brick pillar with a tablet " Gubbins' House." Gubbins' House ! What a farce and what a base untruth ! What a train of thought, hidden for many long years within the chambers of my brain was suddenly reawakened into life in gazing upon that pillar with its " Gubbins' House." It recurred to me that I had somewhere seen a performance at some out-of-the-way theatre in which Home's play of " Douglas" was to be acted, but no one could be found to take the principal part of *Norval*. The country manager, in no way deterred, dressed up a country bumpkin with shield and sword and kilt and bonnet ; and seizing him by the arm brought him on the stage. Addressing the audience he began, pointing to the representative figure " This young gentleman's name is Norval, on the Grampian hills this young gentleman's father feeds his flock" &c., and so on to the end of the alloquy. And so with these experiential and representative pillars. They are not the posts they call themselves, but have the imagination to mentally paint a dim outline of what these posts may originally have been but only to those who had ever seen them. As to the two last named, the Redan and Anderson's post, these are certainly not represented by pillars, but for all the idea of what their remains may give one of the originals, they might just as well have been. As to the wooden gates on the Bailey Guard entrance, that I so well remember as having been perforated with round shot and bullet, they have disappeared, and have probably long ere this been burnt up for firewood. All that I have to say therefore of the old Residency is that it is a mere garden with a vast quantity of greensward and a few ruins left on the ground to make the place look picturesque. But for a stranger to conceive, from what has been left behind, anything of what it once was before or soon after the mutiny, he might as well try and re-convert sugar into the original vegetable from which it was extracted. In one of my letters to you, in 1858, I suggested that a monument of our prowess should be erected on this ground at least 250 feet in height which would overlook and be seen by the country around. I proposed an inscription for it also which commenced thus—" Here, on this spot, a small band of Englishmen, aided by a few faithful sepoys and natives, withstood the attacks of a large body of the revolted Bengal army, aided by all the armed population of the surrounding country," &c. I forget the whole of this inscription. But what have we instead ? On an artificial mound a monolith has been raised about 24 feet in height ornamentally carved and surmounted by an ornamental cross, the designation of which I now forget. A bas-relief head of our Saviour, I suppose it is intended to represent, projects from the point where the arms of the cross intersect each other. About half way on this paltry stone column is carved an angel—a winged figure of Victory I suppose it is intended to represent—standing upon a Bengal tiger, with a Maltese sword in the right hand, a third of which seems to have been thrust through the shoulder of the subdued beast which seems to feel the weight he has to bear. This is apparent from the legs bent under him ; and the expression of visage, with the eyes upturned to the figure, he bears is a most comical one and appears to be supplicating for mercy and entreating that no more of that sword be plunged into him. The inscription on this monument is simply, " In memory of Major-General Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B. and the brave men who fell in the defence of the Residency. A.D. 1857." Altogether, this wretched tribute to commemorate a great event is unworthy of the place and its connections, and reflects a gracelessness on the part of our Government at once unseemly and contemptible. About the same time, I also suggested that a memorial church at Cawnpore should be built over the well that contained the remains of our slaughtered women and children. That, whilst here the Monument of Victory should raise itself aloft as a proud symbol of unsurpassed heroism terminating in a signal and transcendant triumph, the church over that sacred spot would be the more fitting place from whence the prayers of the worshippers should ascend to the Most High. Yet what have we over that well at Cawnpore ? A splendid piece of sculpture certainly, representing an angel symbolising Victory. Now, the parties raising this monument would have exhibited some taste and conception of the appropriate had there been instead some such memorial as Niobe weeping for her children or Britannia mourning the loss of her cruelly murdered sons and daughters ; but a winged figure of Victory over the remains of our ruthlessly slaughtered women, and innocent children. I can trace neither relevancy or adaptation in such an unfitting memorial. If the marble trophy raised was to commemorate Havelock's victories, the superstructure over that well was certainly not the place for it. We required rather some fitting record of grief and deep humiliation. These are my humble sentiments and reflections in these matters. I know not how many may agree with me as to the accuracy of my views, but they are given in all sincerity. About the same time that I proposed a monument within the Lucknow Garrison I suggested one also for the ridge before Delhi, for it would be difficult to draw any comparison as to which was the greatest feat of our endurance and prowess, the defence of the one or the successful siege and assault of the other. The graveyard will ever remain a spot of melancholy interest as the last resting-place of those who were killed or died during the investment of the Residency. It lies within the precincts of the old works, not a trace of the outer vestiges of which now exist. The Rev. Mr. Moore, the civil chaplain of Lucknow, is I am told now engaged in preparing a model of the Lucknow Garrison as it was quitted by us in November 1857. I scarcely hope he will meet with any success. It is only those who looked upon the place as it then stood can form an idea of the ruins that were deserted, or would feel disposed to believe that it was only narrow road, and a low parapet wall, not more than five feet high, that separated the myriads without from the few they overlooked. On the average every square yard of the walls of the buildings within the Residency precincts contained a dozen bullet marks. If it was our desire to preserve a monument of our fortitude and our chivalry, the Bailey Guard should have been permitted to continue intact, together with all the buildings that surrounded it. These may have been allowed to crumble away through a long course of years, leaving behind the column of Victory to commemorate the spot. The graveyard has now become an historical precinct. The ruins of the little Residency Church lie within the enclosure. All the tombs, recorded slabs, and monuments, and even the recordless and silent earth mounds, all the ashes beneath them breathe and "live in their wonted fires." Over the remains of Sir Henry Lawrence there is nothing but a plain marble slab with the simple but well known inscription. The siege of Delhi and the defence of Lucknow have yet to be written by some one who can take up the pen militant as it was laid aside by William Napier, or who can wield the grey goose-quill with the resonant and ornate periods of a Macaulay.

I shall leave my account of the Civil Station and Military Cantonment to a future letter.

24TH OCTOBER.

I STROLLED a few days since into the Deputy Commissioner's Court, which is now held in the Kaiser Purzund, just outside the Kaiser Baugh. Besides this Court, we have within the precincts of this fine building, the Court of the City magistrate, Captain F. M. Newbery, the Treasury, and the Municipal and Police offices, with ample accommodation for as many more. The possession of it cost our Government nothing beyond the expenditure of a good deal of blood and treasure arising from the iniquitous annexation of this province. But for our somewhat doubtful honest acquisition of these edifices in the once palatial city, we should have had what is in other parts of India called a *Kutcherry* built upon a "standard plan" with vast quantities of rubble masonry, or half-baked bricks and mud lime—the whole plastered over with white wash to hide the shortcomings and peculiarities of the members of the Public Works Department. If the material, to which is given shape and structure in our barracks and public buildings, could possibly be affected by the presence of the builders, how they would oscillate all over the country because of the vileness of their construction and the Alsatian proclivities of their architects. Happening to stroll into the Court of the City Magistrate, a case was being tried that rather amused me. Henry Wells, a locomotive foreman, on the Oudh and Delhi Railway at Shahjehanpore, was charged, at the instance of a young man named Corrigan, with assault in having been frequently struck with a whip. There were of course ladies in the way. An old lady named Mrs. Anthony had, it appears, been living with her son-in-law and daughter in the same house. The old, old, story that mothers-in law, no more than step-mothers, can agree with their affiliated. One evening, a short while since Wells passed by Corrigan and wished him the compliments of the evening, on his route to Mrs. Anthony's. On reaching the house of the latter he found the old lady in tears. On asking her the cause of her grief, she told him that she had received an insulting message from young Mr. Corrigan, whose age was 22. Without waiting to learn what the message was, notwithstanding that Mrs Anthony had already a son with her of mature age, and on the plea that the old lady had been entrusted to his tender care and nurture some *two* years previously by her eldest son on his proceeding to Lahore. In his defence Wells stated he did not stay to enquire what the message was ; it was enough for his quixotic ideas that his charge, under an ancient trust, should be crying. A weeping woman, though an old one, was sufficient to raise his courage to the sticking, or rather the whipping point, and accordingly he went out and "chastised" the young man. In evidence, it turned out that no insulting message had been sent to the old lady, and therefore this chivalrous defender of the fair sex and outraged humanity had expended a good deal of earnest emotion unwillingly at the cost of young Corrigan's back and an assessment on his own pocket of ten rupees, which considering the gratuitous nature of the assault should have been not a pie under fifty.

A calico ball was given here last Monday night at the Chutter Munzil by the civil and military residents of Lucknow to the officers and their ladies of the regiments proceeding on the reliefs of the present season. It went off right well. The most laughable characters appeared to be a *Punch* and a young lady standing some six feet four inches. It could not of course rival the original given at Poona, which, in India at all events, will stand the first and best of its kind. Would it not be a curious question to ask whether it was not a calico printer's daughter that originally suggested this description of fancy ball and how many of the English calico printing interest were present ?

There is a great outcry amongst the native community, or the travelling portion of them, of the great extortion practised by railway companies generally on vendors of eatables and other things at railway stations. They truly state that all these vendors have to pay a heavy tax which is collected by the company through a special contractor. The rate of this tax they say is higher than all the *lawful* taxes put together levied by Government. It appears that the rate of the tax is four annas per day for each vendor. Notwithstanding this levy, which must exceed the legitimate profits from the day's sale, the vendors still continue selling sweets, fruit, bread and vegetables at the railway stations. My native friends maintain that it is manifest that the tax does not affect them, but the passengers. These have not only to pay double the usual prices, but are supplied with stale and unwholesome things. Thus a double loss is sufficient by the passengers, of which the tax in question is the unhappy cause. It appears that the people suppose the tax is levied by Government, and they believe that amongst various kinds of taxes imposed upon them this special railway tax is also one. I would recommend the Government interfering in this matter, seemingly trifling. The vendors of articles and proprietors of refreshment rooms are placed on a different status to those who similarly earn their livelihood in England. I do not hold with a proposal that has been made to grant an indiscriminate permission to vendors to crowd a railway station platform for the sale of their meats, but the tax system should be abolished and a greater number permitted to vend. Besides the tax these vendors have black-mail constantly levied upon them by subordinate native railway employés, and they must cheat somebody to square their accounts and leave a balance to the good.

Another complaint, but to which no one seems to give any heed, is the overcrowding of the third class passenger carriages. In the hot weather especially this is a most serious grievance and demands the serious attention of Government. I think a railway police should be armed with some authority on this matter. There is also another complaint for which, from personal experience, I know there are good grounds. There appears to exist a complete disregard for the convenience of Hindoostanee *ladies*, and the rules of female seclusion so highly respected and adhered to among them. Making them sit in the same carriage with women of inferior classes is also much felt. But the greatest degradation of all which they occasionally suffer are their sometimes being packed in the same carriage with prostitutes of a *respectable* class. Of course our European station masters could not easily draw the distinction between a Hindoo *lady*, and a Hindoo lady of the *demimonde*. But why not have separate carriages for Hindoo ladies as there are for European, on the East India Railway ?

The public health is on the whole good. Coughs and colds are prevalent. The thermometer now varies from 25 to 30 degrees within the twenty-four hours.

SIMLA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE resignation of Captain Levinge, the Secretary of the United Bank, has caused much astonishment. Dark rumours are afloat of money having been done away with, and other reports involving the gentleman in question in a rather serious affair. But the whole of the facts have not yet transpired, at least as far as the general public are concerned, and cannot therefore be more than alluded to.

A gentleman died very suddenly last week. He was taken ill in the afternoon, and expired the same evening. The funeral was very numerously attended, and much regret is felt at the sad occurrence.

Charity has suddenly become the chief virtue of the Simla public. It is extraordinary how many undertakings have been set on foot and accomplished, all having this delightful object in view. There have been fancy bazaars for charitable purposes, concerts for the same, offertories at church every Sunday (and each time for a different charity), and lastly, we are to have theatricals for a charitable purpose. The best part of all these benevolent objects is that no one has the least idea as to what particular individual or institution is supposed to reap the benefit of these frequent appeals to the pockets of the public. The theatricals in question, which are to be the very last of the season, will take place to-night (the 22nd). The pieces supported by all the talents of the day ; Messrs. Westmoreland, Rattray, Barrow, Fenwick, Allen, Keene, &c., assisted by several lady-amateurs, cannot fail to bring every success to "A Happy Pair" and "Our Wife." As the Star Company have left Simla, there will be no professional actors to join these votaries of Thespis.

A ludicrous accident enlivened the mall a few days ago, owing either to the careless riding of a certain gentleman, or to his being unable to control his horse. However that may have been, the individual in question, riding at a furious pace round a corner, charged full speed against a lady's jampan, thereby overturning the said lady into the road, upsetting the jampaness in all directions, and depositing himself head foremost into the jampan in the place of the ejected lady, where he calmly took up a dignified position to gaze upon the ruin he had made. Not so, philosophical was another gentleman, who happened to be riding beside the jampan. Muttering some rather uncomplimentary language, immediately gallopped off to the police-station, and the reckless rider will probably hear more of the matter. The lady is fortunately unhurt. But two of the jampaneses were carried senseless to the hospital, having received a kick or two from the horse.

The "Tongha Dak Company" appear to be progressing favourably. But accidents will happen in the best regulated of daks. The other day the mules attached to the carriage ran away with some unfortunate passengers and did their best to precipitate the whole arrangement down the khuds. The passengers leaped out in every direction, and after dashing themselves against the stones and receiving sundry bruises, were politely informed that there was no occasion for any such lively demonstrations, as it was not by any means easy to upset the tonghas. If, however, timid persons are to be subjected to these their nerves very often, it is probable that the "tongha" will soon die a natural death.

People are leaving Simla every day. The weather is becoming more wintry, and before another month it will have driven every one away to warmer regions.

The appearance of a tiger within eight miles of Simla is an occurrence of the greatest rarity. But in spite of all opinions to the effect that these animals are never seen in this part of the country, one was not only seen, but rather severely felt by several natives on the road between Syrie and Simla. The natives are reported to have fallen victims to the brute ; but the brute itself was speedily disposed of by some of the soldiers belonging to the battery at Jutogh, and was recently carried into Simla to the admiration of all beholders.

BOMBAY.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were forty-four European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

KHAN BAHADOOR YOOSUFF ALLY.—This gentleman who left for England about six months ago is expected to arrive here by next mail.

COLLECTOR OF AHMEDABAD.—Mr. Borradaile, the Collector of Ahmedabad, says a Gujerat paper, intends shortly to proceed to England on two years' leave.

BIGAMY.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kaira the other day, a Hindoo was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the above charge.

EDUCATIONAL.—The *Surya Prakash* of Sturday gives out that a member of the Civil Service is likely to be appointed to act for Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 25th October, was 58 feet 9 tenths ; in the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet 5 tenths.

A-SAULE.—Two Hindoo brothers named Muggun Lilladhur and Mohun Lilladhur, were yesterday fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee five rupees each, for assaulting a Parsee named Rustomjee Bejonjee.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—On Sunday a man named Venayek Luxmon reported to the executive police the loss of a neck ornament from the person of his child, aged about two years.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—A native child, aged about six years, was bitten by a mad dog on the Breach Candy Road on Saturday afternoon. The child was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital and the dog was destroyed.

THE CASE OF THE PARSEE PRIEST OF NOWSAREE.—This case, in which a Parsee priest of Nowsaree charges the Sooba of the Gaekwar with assault, has been fixed for hearing on the 4th proximo, before Mr. Hope, the magistrate of Surat.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a man named Shaik Rumjan Ally was charged with obtaining by false pretences six bottles of toddy, from one Tatya Mahadoo. He was adjudged guilty and fined ten rupees.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Thomas Simmonds, a seaman of the steam ship Arthur, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a day's imprisonment.

SERIOUS BURNS.—A Mahomedan lad, aged about twelve years, and named Shaik Ismail, whilst cleaning the inside of one of the boilers of the, P. and O. Ice Factory on Friday, got seriously scalded. He was first taken to his house, but on Sunday had to be removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 354 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 112 were under sentences from the High Court, 206 from the Magistrates of Police, 32 from Military Courts Martial and 4 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 257 were natives, and the remaining 97 were Europeans.

FIRE AT COLABA.—On Sunday morning, between twelve and 1 o'clock, a fire broke out amongst the cotton bales, stacked in front of Grant's Buildings. Immediately the fire was discovered, the police rendered assistance and extinguished it speedily. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 500.

AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT A MARWAREE.—Two Hindoos took a plated brass chain to a Marwaree on Sunday and asked him for a loan of twenty rupees on the same. When they were told to bring some person who could state that it was their property, the men went away and did not return. In the meantime the Marwaree discovered it was a brass articles and made it over to the police.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—According to a Surat paper, the Gaekwar of Baroda has expressed his desire to Colonel Phayre, the Resident, to engage in the State the services of Mr. Mukoonraj Munirai, Subordinate Judge of Surat, and Mr. Jaujeewandas Khoosbaldas, Deputy Magistrate of Surat. It seems that the Resident has referred the matter to the local Government.

CHARGES OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS, &c.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Mr. B. M. Wagle, barrister, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, on behalf of a Parsee woman named Cooverbai, wife of one Nowrojee Hormusjee, and obtained summonses against Dadabhoy Hosunjee, Rustomjee Bhickajee, and Hormusjee Rustomjee, charging the first with criminal mischief, criminal trespass, and house-breaking, and the other two with abetment thereof.

THE SALT BILL.—A correspondent represents that the Salt Bill, as amended at the second reading, is published in the last official *Gazette* without a translation in Marathi, and that for the want of it the salt-pan owners and merchants are unable to submit to Government their objections to the Bill. The *Surya Prakash* joins the rest of the native press in condemning the Bill. It particularly objects to the provision which declares salt, weighing more than twenty seers, in the possession of a person without a licence, to be a contraband article and shows the evil consequences of such a provision.

FIRE AT WAREE BUNDER.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, a jowlee hut occupied by a European carpenter named Stephenson, situated on the grounds of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Waree Bunder, was found to be on fire, and was in a short time destroyed. The value of the house is estimated at about Rs 100, but the furniture and other property therein belonging to the occupant, which is estimated at Rs. 350, was compleby destroyed. The hand and steam-fire engines repaired to the scene, but they were not of much service, as the fire had got a fair hold of the place and there was also a scarcity of water.

SERIOUS CHARGES.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Inverarity appeared on behalf of one Ghella Aspar and obtained warrants against Moonsee Canna, Pancharya Megraz, Ruttoo Pachan, Narayen Runchord, Khetul Huboo, and Nursey Tejsey, charging the first with conspiracy, perjury, bringing a false charge of assault, and abetting to bring a false charge of assault ; and the rest with conspiracy and abetting to bring a false charge of assault. Prisoners were arrested and placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday. They were admitted to bail in their own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 1,000 each and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 500 each. Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared on behalf of the first prisoner, and Mr. Sayani for the others. The case has been fixed for hearing for Monday next.

FULOOKSOOR, THE GEORGIAN GIRL.—We mentioned in Saturday's *Gazette* that Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, has recommended to Government that the Persian teacher of the Elphinstone High School should be allowed to marry the girl Fulooksoor. A native paper says—" This Moonshee was formerly a Persian teacher in the Moola Feroze Madressa (College) and has lately been appointed to a similar post in the Elphinstone High School. He is intelligent, affable, and mild in disposition. Several well-to-do Parsee students, who privately study the Persian language under this Moonshee, speak very highly of his abilities as a teacher. He has well studied the Gujerathee and English languages, and is the author of some Persian works for the use of students. When the Duke of Edinburgh visited this city it was this learned Moonshee who had presented an excellent address in the Persian language to His Highness."

THE Acting Second Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the undermentioned contributions to the poor-box of the Girgaum Police Court :—

	Rs.
Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I..	Rs. 50
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	50
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	25
Hon'ble Narrayen Wassodewjee.	25
M. A. Rogay, Esq.	20
Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq.	15
Lukhmidass Khimjee, Esq.	15
Varjeewandass Madhowdass, Esq.	15
Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq.	10
Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Esq.	10
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalli, Esq.	10
Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	10
Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Esq.	10
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	10
Rupees..	275

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Gujerat Mitra* writes :—" It is known to all that for nearly a year past English missionaries are preaching the Christian faith before some crowds of natives on the Esplanade. Excited probably by their zeal, and seeing that they instil what are called pernicious ideas into the minds of young men, some Hindoo and Mahomedan preachers take their stand at a little distance from the missionaries and declaim with a view to teach their hearers that the Hindoo or the Mahomedan faith, as the case may be, is far better than the religion of Jesus Christ. The poor missionaries have a very hard work to do for the boys who chiefly come to hear them make much mischief, and make it impossible that the vehement sentences and the confessions of the Christians could have any effect upon the minds of the so-called heathens. My opinion is that the one party should not be disturbed by the other, for as the native preachers are as earnest and sincere in their belief as the Christians themselves, it is but fair that the missionaries should not cry down their rivals, and should argue with them, instead of employing the rude arm of the police for the purpose of expelling them from the Esplanade."

WE are informed, on a reliable source, that Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law of the Bombay High Court, has been engaged by Mr. Tolaram Suchanund, to conduct his appeal, which is to be heard by the Sudder Court on the 3rd of next month.—*Sind News.*

THIS great military station will once more be filled with people flocking to the Camp of Exercise, the duration of which will extend into the Christmas holidays. We expect that Poona will be fuller during the next two months than it was during the rains, which is considered to be "the Poona Season." The announcement that Lord Napier of Magdala will attend the Camp of Exercise has been hailed with unmixed pleasure by all ranks and classes, but especially by military officers and soldiers of the army.—*Deccan Herald.*

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP SERAPIS.

THE troops which are expected to arrive about the 3rd proximo by H. M. troop-ship Serapis, *via* the Suez Canal, are—for the Bombay Presidency, 7th Foot 2nd Battalion and 108th Foot ; for the Madras presidency, 16th Lancers and 43rd Foot ; and for the Bengal presidency, 65th Foot. The following are the names of the officers expected to arrive by the Serapis :—

1-25TH REGIMENT.

Maj C Gibbs. Sub-Lieut G G Hamilton.

1-33D REGIMENT.

Lieut R R B Terman, and wife. Sub-Lieut F M Dewry.
Society G. I. P. Railway. 280 0 H. Harriett 5 0
Nusserwanji e Ardaseer.. 2 0 C. Green 5 8
Hurreram Keshewram ... 1 0 E. Pucellin 10 0
S. Neels ..... 20 0 G. R. Hosford 5 0
W. Summers ..... 7 0 ,, Wragg 5 0
J. Leighfield ..... 7 0 W. Collier 5 0
F. J. Atkinson ..... 7 0 F. C. Lilly 20 0
D. Wrigh ..... 5 0 M. Thomas 5 0
T. Tudball ..... 5 0 H Fr derick 5 0
A. Abood ..... 5 0 W. Farmer 10 0
Burjorjee Framjee ..... 10 0 W. Condon 5 0

We are happy to be able to state that the net proceeds from the concert held in the Town Hall on the 8th inst. amounted to Rs. 1,320.

SHIPPING ITEM.

THE BARQUE QUEEN OF CEYLON, Captain A. Muir, will sail to-day for London, via Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. VENETIA, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailed yesterday for England, via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. GOLCONDA, 1,253 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant in ballast from Galle (October 19th).

THE BARQUE PRESIDENT OUDRIL, 309 tons, Captain G. F. Richard, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Mauritius (September 21st) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Baudry & Co.

THE SCHOONER ADA, 346 tons, Captain A. Cassy, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Mauritius (September 22nd) with two deck passengers and 5,215 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. R. D. Cama.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain Melville, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee via Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. F. T. Esseiva, Mr. G. Bowden, and one hundred and eighty seven deck passengers.

THE s.s. SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, McNeil, Commander, arrived yesterday from Carwar and Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Cunah, Miss Asla Betham, Miss Annie Perdine, Lieut. Colonel Annesley, Dr. DeGamo, Mr. J. M. DeCunah, and Mr. Agnicio Caetino Xavier.

THE BARQUE HESPERIA, 448 tons, Captain T. Rundle, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Mauritius (September 31st) with a cargo of 7,731 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Adum Sedick. The captain reports that one deck passenger jumped overboard on the 4th October at 10-30 P.M. and was lost.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S CO.'S s.s. ARETUSA, 970 tons, Captain C. Lunovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste &c. (October 1st), via the Canal, with a cargo of 62 cases papers, 4 cases metals, 204 cases beads, 11 cases hardware, 22 cases beer, 3 cases silkware, 17 cases metal thread, 34 cases cottons, 14 cases twist, 12 barrels flour, 2 cases eau de cologne and 25 cases mineral water.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 394 tons, Captain G. M. Beyts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (October 24th) with a cargo of 2 cases Sind work, 59 bags grain, 108 bales wool, 22 packages indigo, 2 packages ivory, 1 cask empty bottles ; and the following passengers :—Captain Humfrey, Lieutenant Hogg, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Broome, Captain Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. Giles, and twenty deck passengers.

THERE are some remarkable circumstances connected with the recent assassination of a Frenchman near the Victoria Docks. As an illustration of the dangers of the streets of London the affair is sufficiently striking. It appears that a M. Napoleon Renouelle, while walking alone in one of the streets near to the docks, was suddenly assailed by a man who stabbed him in the thigh, and inflicted a very severe wound. The wounded man was soon afterwards discovered by a passer-by, who conveyed him to the London Hospital. There he was found to be so exhausted from loss of blood that an interesting experiment was attempted to rescue him from death. A student, it is stated, volunteered to give a pint of his own blood to be infused into the body of the unfortunate man. This supreme effort to save life was made, but proved unsuccessful. Before the deposition of the dying man could be taken by the magistrate, life was ex inct. Thus the somewhat heroic sacrifice on the part of the medical student was in vain, but the example afforded of the willingness to volunteer on behalf of the cause of humanity and of medical science is one which does honour to a much-abused class of students. The fabulous pelican was said to feed its young on its own blood, but there the maternal instinct might be considered sufficient ground for the credulous statement. Here the youthful student of science willingly gave his blood to save the life of a stranger. Small though the self sacrifice may seem, there is in it the germ of that professional enthusiasm and that disregard of personal pain or discomfort which has distinguished the majority of eminent scientific inquirers. As regards the assassination itself, the affair is entirely mysterious. The passer-by who discovered the dying man says that he saw two men running away at some distance from the spot. The police have arrested a man on suspicion, but at present it seems probable that our detectives have another mystery on their hands. A circumstance which occurred the same night may possibly give some clue to the discovery of the assassin. A man has informed the police that, while he was going quietly along, he was suddenly attacked by some person entirely unknown to him, who after having inflicted the serious wound on the man immediately ran away. This occurred later in the night than the assassination of the Frenchman. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it does not seem improbable that the attacks were made by one and the same person. The absence of any motive, apparently, shows that the wounds were inflicted by one of those dangerous lunatics who are often difficult to catch and not always easy to keep. The name of the student of medicine who gave his blood so heroically to the rescue of Mr. Frederick John Latham, son of Mr. Chas. W. Latham, Surgeon, of Hackney-road ; also connected with the county of Monmouth.—*Monmouthshire Advertiser.*

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued.)

IN clause 3 of Section XIII. as printed, the first two lines were altered to read thus—" Every settlement made or confirmed under this section shall be binding," &c. In line 15 of the section " records" was substituted for " books."

The whole section was then agreed to as amended.

Section XIV.—

In line 7 " it shall be lawful for" was struck out ; in line 8, " may" was inserted after "Collector," and " to," occurring before " assess," was struck out ; lines 10 and 11 " and upon," in line 9, were struck out, and these words substituted—" Provided that in assessing such payments, no larger amount shall be paid than would be payable under the scale in force for the time being in the case of Government villages."

The section was amended, agreed to, and passed.

Section XV.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—This section is of considerable importance, having been framed with the object of settling disputes which are constantly arising with regard to the emoluments of Mhars, whose case forms the subject of the illustration in section 3. As the section stood at first, it was one-sided, giving the Collector power with the assistance of the Punchayet to settle what those people were to be paid for their services, while at the same time it did not lay down what these services were to be.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas considered that the section should be confined to the Mhars only.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—It would be better to specify the time within which a Collector may nominate members to a Punchayet than to leave it open as in this section by the vague expression " a reasonable time." t would also be better to state within what time the Collector shall interfere on the failure of the Punchayet to come to a decision.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—I do not see any clause here by which the powers of Collectors may be delegated to some of his assistants.

The Council held that under existing Regulations the Collector could delegate to his assistants such powers as were necessary.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—With reference to the remark of the Hon. Mr. Narayen, I think that twenty-four hours should be sufficient time to allow the Punchayet to come to a decision, because the longer time you give a Punchayet to make up its mind the longer time it will take.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Twenty-four hours is clearly insufficient, because this Punchayet will very often have to take evidence.

After some discussion, " seven days" was substituted for " a reasonable time to be specified by the Collector," in lines 17, 18, and 19 ; on the suggestion of His Excellency the President " three days from the appointment of the Sir Punch" was substituted for " a reasonable time to be fixed by the Collector," occurring in lines 23 and 24 ; and in lines 28 and 29 " named in it" was struck out, and " whose duties or liabilities have been submitted to such decision" substituted.

The section as amended was agreed to and passed.

Section XVI.—

His Excellency the President—Mr. Erskine says that this section will give rise to a great deal of trouble, as settlements which have been made hitherto have been made upon an average of the past five years.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Ten years is a fair average and should not be reduced.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—In some cases settlements have been made upon a five years' average, but ten years has been the more general period.

A number of amendments were suggested until the section read thus—" Whenever, on failure of the Punchayet to come to a decision, the Collector, acting under the preceding section, passes a decision, and it appears that the profits of the wuttun or part thereof are of fluctuating amount, or are payable in kind, it shall be lawful for the Collector to fix the amount payable either in kind or money on an average of the past ten years immediately preceding the date of this Act coming into force."

The Council, however, could not agree to the section as amended, and it was agreed to postpone consideration of it.

Section XVII.—

In line 1 " such" was struck out, and " of the nature" was substituted for " as is."

The section was agreed to as amended and passed.

Section XVIII.—

The Hon the Advocate-General considered that settlements should be made for one period once and for all. He thought the latter part of the section might advantageously be omitted.

It was agreed to insert after " settlements," in line 1, the words " of the nature mentioned in sections 14, 15, and 16 of this Act" ; to insert " such" before " periods" in line 3, and insert after the same word, " as the Government may from time to time direct." The remainder of the section was struck out provisionally.

Section XIX. was also struck out provisionally.

Section XX.—

The Hon. the Advocate-General wished to know upon what grounds Government might resume a wuttun.

The Hon. Col. Anderson said a failure in payment might be one reason. The concessions which were now being made by Government to wuttundars were very much greater than those which were granted in the Peishwa's time. An old book, dated 1665, which he came across a short time ago, gave a description of North Canara, and according to it, if a Coolkurnie did not fulfil what was expected of him he was thrown into jail, while if he had any property it was confiscated. After a time the man was burned with a hot iron and then allowed to resume his status.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—That is no criterion to advance. We are now under British rule, and it would be absurd to use that as an argument for Government confiscating or resuming wuttuns, because formerly when a Rajah wanted five or ten lakhs of rupees he simply sent his sowars into a village or town and demanded the money.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Or you might as well adopt the proceedings of certain Marwaree merchants in the up-country. They send out their agent to Bombay to manage for a few years the affairs of their firms. When they recall him they believe that he has made a good deal of money on his own account. Accordingly when he returns they, in order to make disgorge his gain, lock him up and ill-treat him. After he has been thus deprived of the money they restore him to his appointment.

His Excellency the President—Do such practices prevail in Bombay ?

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Yes.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—I propose that we should, at all events, insert the word " lawfully" before " resumed." I do not think that because the Peishwa or any other native potentate resumed wuttuns irregularly or arbitrarily therefore the British Government should do so.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I have no objection to inserting that word, although this is but another example of how Government is distrusted.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—The Government must act by agents, and these being not infallible are as liable to err as other men are.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—But if such an error were brought to the notice of Government, the matter would be rectified just as though this word " lawfully" were not inserted.

His Excellency the President thought there could be no objection to inserting " lawfully."

In lines 1 and 2 " from long usage" was struck out, and in line 3 " lawfully" was inserted before " resumed."

The section as amended was then agreed to and passed.

Section XXI.—Agreed to.

Section XXII.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—This is a section which I cannot understand.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I suppose it is intended to prevent an officiator from mortgaging his future salary.

After some discussion it was decided to allow the section to stand over, as at present it seemed to be unintelligible.

Section XXIII.—

A discussion arose as to the meaning of " a principal sharer of a wuttun."

The Hon. Col. Anderson said he supposed that if one man held 6 annas to the rupee in a wuttun, and other two men held 5 annas each, the man with the 6 annas would be " principal sharer."

The Hon. Mr. Rogers suggested that the Council had better have " representative wuttundar" defined in the Bill. He would remind the Council that a " representative wuttundar" need not necessarily mean the man who does the duties of the wuttun.

At this stage of the business the Council rose.

THE KHIVANS.—The *Official Gazette* of Turkistan announces that the brother of the Khan of Khiva, Atadjan-Tura, is about to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. He was imprisoned by the Khan six months before the capture of Khiva, and set at liberty by the people, who proclaimed him Khan the day before the entrance of the Russian troops. Atadjan-Tura means to take the opportunity of his journey to visit in the first place Turkey

A PLEA FOR SPORT.

To us it seems that the man who does not cultivate fishing or shooting or hunting is as neglectful of a provision for old age as, according to Talleyrand, was the reckless personage who never took the trouble of learning whist. It seems almost as unnatural, for a country gentleman especially to be ignorant of and uninterested in matters of sport. Yet this is the case occasionally. There are people who think it necessary to farm so seriously and so closely that it might be thought they would grudge a mouthful to a partridge. They will not preserve themselves, and if there are few odd birds on their grounds they are quite churlish with reference to them. They always "travel abroad" in the autumn, and, we need not suggest, their departure is not felt as a social deprivation by their neighbours. On the other hand, we find perfectly new owners, people of business who retire to country life when they have realized a competency, often turn out most liberal and hospitable with the royalties of their possessions. They have not been born to the manner of shooting; they are however, willing to learn They may not prove brilliant shots; but they are capital companions, and eagerly and unaffectedly interested in the rural pastimes in which they engage. The village cricket club is indebted to them; the lawns of their houses are never idle during croquet time. They keep at the partridge in preference to embarking for Germany during September and October. They prefer these Indian summer afternoons in the fields to studying the interior of Tartar tents at the Vienna Exhibition. They find it more agreeable even to thin the coverts just now than to patronize Brighton or make arrangements for Scarborough. There are, no doubt individuals who, for choice would prefer being armed with an opera glass at Tronville to tramping, breech loader in hand, through the Scotch heather. There is no accounting for tastes. But we claim intrinsically for sport that it prevents holyday degeneration. Of course, we can understand an invalid being the better for merely resting at a watering-place. Even invalids, however, have plucked up wonderfully through the stimulants of mountain air, and the reviving excitement of following the grouse or the blackcock. Shooting can be taken easy. It is a mistake to suppose that, when an excursion to the moors is resolved upon, excessive hard work is included as a condition of the enter, prise. For our part we are quite convinced that doctors who have to deal with cases of malaise or marasmus would often find it of benefit for their patients to breathe the air of the Scotch hills, and come within the influence of the mountain breeze. There is too much of the Bath chair in modern medical treatment. A vast number of valetudinarians contract their dyspeptic habit from eating too much and walking too little. They then become hypochondriac and are recommended to change from place to place for distraction. But they have no motive, nothing to do, where ever they go, and the imaginary or semi-imaginary complaint soon, perhaps develops into a real one. If they could only fish or shoot, or think of a recreation for which they would have to train a little they would then have the best possible chance of recovering their health and spirits. It would be much cheaper in the end to hire a partridge shooting than to be consulting physicians when the cure by discipline and regimen is feasible. There are, we may admit, circumstances which might prevent or interfere with the application of the remedy. It would be found, however, that healthy people are almost always actively occupied. Illness preys upon the sluggish, the indolent, the self-indulgent. A taste for hunting, for shooting, for fishing, is invaluable as a hygienic aid; and it would pay, as the phrase goes, to acquire it, even when it has not come as a gift, or as some of our friends might say, a blessing.—*Vide.*

MEAT FROM THE ANTIPODES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—On this side of the world we have heard of people in England being in great straits through the scarcity and high price of butcher's meat, and we have endeavoured to feed our hungry brethren from the abundance of our bleating flocks and lowing herds by sending them our preserved meats in various forms; but as we are told that it is too much cooked and not what they are used to, one of our clever men has hit upon a plan which will enable us to send whole carcasses of beef and mutton and to land them in England or any other part of the world in the same condition as that in which they were shipped. By the Norfolk, which sailed from Port Phillip on the 23rd of July last, the first shipment of our Australian beef and mutton in their natural state was made. The process by which Mr. Harrison, the inventor of the scheme, proposes to preserve the meat is by freezing it into ice, or as near an approach to that condition as meat can be brought to by intense cold. The meat will remain as a lump of ice all through the tropics, and till the voyage is over, and when taken out will be exactly in the same condition as when put into the ship's hold with this difference, that it must be hung up to thaw for about 24 hours before being cooked.

There is a mistaken impression existing with regard to frozen meat—that is, that it will not keep long after being thawed, but that decomposition at once sets in. This may be the case with meat that has only been covered with ice and the temperature of which is barely 32 deg. or just a little above freezing point. Decomposition goes on at this temperature, though slowly, as the juices of the meat are still in a liquid state. But this is not the case in Mr. Harrison's system. Every particle of moisture in the meat is converted into ice, and the little spicules of crystallized water can be seen scattered through the meat when it is cut with a knife. By carefully conducted experiments it has been proved that meat frozen by this system will actually keep longer than meat in the same relative position as regards the time of keeping before being frozen. Nor is there any disintegration or rupture of the elastic fibres of the meat by the freezing or hawing.

People in England may be doubtful at first, as I was Sir, but when they eat, as I hope they will be able to do soon after you receive this letter, a slice of a good Riverine merino saddle of mutton, or a juicy steak off the carcass of a Gipps Land grass fed bullock, they will, I am sure, cast aside all doubt and agree with me that at last the right plan has been discovered.

Before making this shipment by the Norfolk a number of experiments were made to ascertain various points of importance, such as the quantity of ice required for the voyage and the best and most economical non-conductors of heat for the protection of the ice. The result was that articles which are shipped from here in large quantities every year were found to be the best possible substances for this purpose. These are wattle or acacia bark for tanning purposes, and tallow A greater thickness of this latter substance is, however, required to produce the same effect.

The cold is applied to the meat in something of the same way that heat is applied in cooking, but as everything Australian is just the reverse of everything at our antipodes, so the ice is put on the top of the vessel instead of under it. Heat has the property of rising from the expansion it causes in fluids, while cold sinks from the contraction caused by it. You cannot boil a vessel of water by putting the fire over it, and likewise you cannot freeze a vessel properly by putting the ice below it. The ice with a proportion of salt graduated to the temperature required is put above the iron tanks containing the meat, and the brine resulting from the mixture is intensely cold, and trickles over the sides of the tank, keeping it at a temperature which can be regulated by increasing or diminishing the proportion of salt. Around the whole a protecting envelope of tallow and bark is put, which keeps the outer air from melting the ice.

At the farewell luncheon to Mr. Harrison, meat which had been frozen by this process for 85 days was eaten by all present, and pronounced to be undistinguishable from the fresh butcher's meat. I need not point out to you, Sir, what a boon it will be to the poorly fed millions in the old country if the flocks and herds of Australia can thus be brought to their doors, nor need I say for myself and all other Australian squatters that we shall be too happy to be the means of affording them a good dinner, not, perhaps, without the motive that carries the flag of England's merchant navy to every port. The benefit arising from this new industry, if it be successful, will not be confined to the consumer and producer, but will be shared by shipowners, merchants, iron and coal masters, and all the many ramifications of trade springing from these important interests.

I enclose two circulars which will explain the circumstances of this experiment, and I am sure you will join with me in wishing every success to the enterprise.—I am, Sir, yours very truly,

SAMUEL WILSON, Chairman of the Committee for exporting Frozen Meat.

Oakleigh-ball, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Aug. 12.

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HOW THE WORLD IS GOING.

(*Times.*)

THE column, or rather columns, of "Latest Intelligence" have a look which they who can read looks have to put their construction upon. We can decipher anything in these days, from a fossil to a Moabite stone, and we ought not to shrink from the brief and pithy announcements which tell us the world is going at its old pace—faster, indeed, than heretofore. What do they all mean, and how shall we put together the broken parts of the picture or the narrative? Here are piled before us civil wars, Royalist reactions, superstitions and fanaticisms, revived dynastics and newborn theories, Royal meetings, democratic Congresses ecclesiastical Councils and Synods; manifestoes, delegations, embassies, complications; the old game ended only that a new game may begin; States altogether new, and States that have still to find out how they are to be governed; everywhere, finally, Church and State with all their differences yet to settle. It all comes upon us at once. This it is to have destroyed time and space; to see all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time; to be omnipresent and omniscient. Even the sanguine inventors who hung the first wire and who laid the first cable did not expect thus to stimulate the action of the world. We have, it seems, tamed and mastered the most subtle of all known material influences only to find man fiercer and quicker than ever, and more disposed than ever to waste his fiery energies in this or that direction. While in a sense we were all one again, as in the old plain of Shinar, and were at least in a fair way of understanding one another, a confusion worse than of tongues invades the reason, rather than the ear, in a universal discord of ideas and opinions. Could all the human race be collected under one vast dome, the din would be intolerable, the spectacle grievous. But the electric telegraph does this for us. It is the pace, however, that kills. The chief drag upon all human progress, or precipitancy, was the time and trouble required for information. When it took days and weeks to obtain the few facts necessary to every step a Statesman or a soldier might take, wars, and even revolutions, were spun out, and the party for things as they were always felt that time was their best friend. Time has deserted the cause of order. Indeed, there is hardly such a thing as time in politics now. Who can say what will not happen to-morrow, and throw Europe into the Republic, the Reaction, or the Empire? The silence of the agency does but mock the terrible import of the news. Intelligence used to be a noisy, ostentatious means, that brought even a message of love and peace rattling and clattering, killing horses and men, braving wind and waves; it is now voiceless as the stars even when it tells us of an Empire overthrown or a Continent in a blaze.

To the Englishman who sees all this from his "isolated home," and whose business carries him rather to the New World and to the ends of the earth than to the Continent nearer home, it is a spectacle the beauty of which makes up for a certain want of dignity in the position of the spectator. Our national sympathies are at once extensive and divided, and are laid to win something whatever the issue. We can most of us sympathize with religious truth, and also with toleration; we can sympathize with order, and also with freedom; with old institutions, and not less with reform; with Empires, and not less with races; with peace and quiet, and not less with popular movements of a striking, even subversive, character. Hardly one considerable national act of the last hundred years, whether done by the millions or by one, has failed to elicit a fair amount of British sympathy at once, and a still larger final acquiescence if successful. But we are not to disguise from ourselves that impartiality, and even indifference, have their perils, for the most dangerous of all maxims is that of the drunken rustic, "Never care, never harm." If there are movements pervading the whole world about us, they will not affect us the less because we may be indifferent to the result, or or because opinions here may be much and evenly divided. In the great war bequeathed by the last century to this we allowed ourselves with very little reason indeed to take up the cause of political and religious systems as unlike as possible to our own; and when the war was ended at last we were proud to have reinstated Kings certain to violate their constitutional engagements, and we were flattered not a little to hear that the Pope pronounced England his best friend. We know what has come of all that, and with this experience we may well hesitate to hail with joy the possible triumph of the Carlists in Spain, of Legitimacy in France, of religious intolerance in both these countries, and no man can say how many more. Neither legitimacy nor bigotry ever hesitated to go to war even when it was some end far short of national success that was in view. Kings and Churches, before this, have gladly seen their subjects defeated, their countries impoverished and disgraced, if they thereby served the interests of a section or a class. A war, too, once begun, rouses the rude enthusiasm of unreasoning people, and drowns in its own necessary clamour all reflection as to its prosecution or its ends. To a majority of minds actual war is little more than an incident of military preparation, exciting no more surprise or inquiry than the existence of a standing army or a costly fleet. What have we soldiers for, unless it be to fight? So people say. Indeed, like medicine taken that it be not wasted, since we have soldiers, it is better they should earn their pay. Such is the facility with which a whole people will go to war without any judgment or even real knowledge of the occasion. No one could say with any sense of certainty on which side of European politics England will next draw the sword. But in this absence of exact political opinion held in common by a majority of the British people consists the danger. Certainly the danger is at least double when in a time of universal excitement there is just as much chance of our being drawn in on one side as on the other.

At present the only persons who are seriously calculating on the chances of war, and discounting its value for their own uses, are the Home Rulers and their new spiritual allies. A common plan of operation between Spanish Carlism, French Legitimacy, Italian Reaction, and Irish disaffection is about the last chance Rome can see for regaining its lost ground. The Irish on their own soil, and their co-religionists on this, are perfectly entitled to do the best by fair means to secure their due share in our public counsels. But, as the price of their loyalty and the condition of their allegiance, they insist on special concessions contrary to the principles of our legislation, and grossly unfair to the rest of the community. It has become a principle which this country is rather bound to develope further than to surrender to a factious intrigue that the money raised by general taxation shall not be applied, directly or indirectly, to the inculcation and propagation of doctrines and practices condemned by a considerable number of the people. The principle is carried out in this country with a fidelity and thoroughness to which there are scarcely any noticeable exceptions. The State secures full inspection, and it takes good care to get its money's worth in secular results; while, in all the higher grade of education, the last twenty years have seen the Church of England deprived of her old monopoly and reduced to the same footing with Nonconformists and Roman Cathelics in all colleges and schools of at all a public character. The Roman Catholics stand out for the combination, in their case, of ample State aid, absolute monopoly, and exclusive management. In no measured terms, they threaten to throw the whole kingdom into confusion by an attempt at separate Governments, if they be not granted that which is granted to no other people or Communion in these islands. As matters now stand the Roman Catholic church is established in Ireland to all educational purposes, which is far more than can be said of the church of England here. Just now the Nonconformists wink at the fact, because in the present conjuncture they do not wish to deprive themselves of the aid of the Roman Catholics towards reducing the English Establishment down to the common level. But the fact remains, and it is nothing less than the simple truth, that at this moment the general body of British taxpayers are lavishing immense sums annually in maintaining and spreading, not only the Roman Catholic doctrines of a former age, but also the new tests of orthodoxy, and the new objects of Divine worship lately invented by our ingenious neighbours across the British Channel. Shocking as the pretended revelations of Mary Alacoque must be to all simple Christians, the whole British people are now instilling them into the minds of the rising Irish generation by means of State-paid schools abandoned to the absolute control of the Priesthood, and we are now told in a way not to be mistaken, by Archbishops and Bishops, that unless we do this, and more also, we may expect to find Ireland a difficulty, if not a foe, in any question of national safety and honour. Such is our position at a time when the whole of Western and Southern Europe is either struggling for life in a stormy sea or hardly yet in harbour. If the British Government take one side, we know who will take the other. But a day of grace is offered. We may avert a catastrophe, the last possibly of this Empire, if we will let Ireland take the portion that falls to her and go her way. If we let Ireland produce, to the best of her capacity, soil, and climate, the France, Italy, and Spain of a hundred years ago, or, say, 1745, then we may reckon on her fidelity and assistance in the hour of danger—provided also that we accept her lead, and wait till Cardinal Cullen and Mr. Daunt have settled between them what we are to fight for.

RUSSIA IN THE KHANATES.

THE *Official Gazette of Turkistan* says—"We can quote two facts showing what are the present feelings of the peaceful portion of the inhabitants of the Khanate of Khiva. When the first impression of terror produced by the defeat of the Khivan forces and by the occupation of the capital of the Khanate had subsided the inhabitants began to make all sorts of applications. Quite among the first petitioners of this kind were the merchants of Khiva, who ha shown no sympathy for the war undertaken by the Khan, and who had subsequently formed the mainstay of the peace party, believing they saw in the occupation of the town of Khiva proof of the complete annexation, they requested the Commander-in-Chief to introduce as soon as he possibly could the state of things now existing in Tashkend and in the other towns of Russian Turkistan. When they were asked how they knew what were the regulations in force in these cities, and the introduction of which into Khiva was applied for, the petitioners replied that they had constant commercial intercourse with Tashkend, and were very well informed of all that occurs there. They added that for a long while they had looked anxiously for the time when the Khanate would enjoy the same *regime* of order and legality. The Commander-in-Chief also received a deputation of Karakalpaks and Kirghis inhabiting the delta of the Amou-Daria, and requesting to receive the benefit of the rule established in the province of Syr-Daria. At the head of the Karakalpak deputation was a veteran who had taken an active part in the bloody strife of the steppes, Aga-Baba-Radjab. The aide-de-camp, General Von Kaufmann, advised the delegates to consider well the consequences before insisting on their demand. Next there came another deputation of Karakalpaks and Kirghis inhabiting the lower Amou-Daria. They were asked if they were informed of the arrival of Aga-Baba-Radjab, and they were advised to consult with him and his colleagues, and then to state what was their joint decision. The whole day was spent in conference between the members of the two deputations, and at the close they came together before the Commander-in-Chief and begged him to introduce the Russian rule into their country."

PILGRIMAGES.—The French pilgrimages still continue, in spite of the break-up of summer weather. During the remainder of the present month they are chiefly directed—exclusive of La Salette, Lourdes, and Paray-le-Monial—to St. Malo, the sanctuary of Mont St. Michel, and to Nancy, where a few days since 6,000 pilgrims were gathered together to assist at the coronation of Notre Dame de Sion, in thanksgiving for the liberation of France from German occupation, the banners of Alsace and Lorraine being carried in procession. It is calculated—but this must surely be an exaggeration—that six millions of pilgrims have already visited the great shrines of France during the last three months, while as many more, unable to leave their own homes, have joined in the devotions in their own parish churches, or at the least spiritually. It is certain that even the approach of Lent will not put an end to the pilgrim movement, since it is announced that a great national pilgrimage is to be made to Fourvieres, in the archdiocese of Lyons, on the 8th of December, the feast of the Immaculate Conception. The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot, the chief promoter of the Paray-le-Monial pilgrimage, who is still in France, having gone on to the shrine of Our Lady at Lourdes, writes to say that "already most of those who made that long and weary journey to Paray have begun to reap their reward," and that some of the "pilgrims" have vowed that if the Holy Father is delivered within 12 months from his prison in the Vatican they will "repeat their labours next year as an act of thanksgiving." It is also proposed in Roman Catholic circles, as we understand, to push forward without delay the erection of a part of the intended permanent cathedral in the neighbourhood of Birdcage-walk as a momorial of the pilgrimage lately made by the English to Paray under the auspices of the Pope and Archbishop Manning.

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